WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

### Looking to the Future.

Mr. Ford of Michigan, Col. Oates of Alabama, Mr. Morrow of California, and Mr. **GUENTHER** of Wisconsin, all members of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress, are diligently and with good judgent conducting their investigation of the Semigrant question. No committee ever came from Washington to New York charged with more important work.

These Congressmen are accumulating wast amount of testimony and a valuable ascortment of facts that Congress will, sooner er later, have to consider. There may be no logislation by the Fiftieth Congress in the way of stopping or checking or restricting the promiscuous admission for undestrable immigrants, but if not by the Fiftieth, then by the Fifty-first Congress, and if not by the Fifty-first then by the Fifty-second Congress. The dimensions of the problem are growing

Meanwhile, the law prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor stands, as from the day of its enactment, very much of a farce.

It may be necessary to lock the back door

#### Wonderful Discoveries with the Lick Telescope.

Highly interesting news comes from the great Lick telescope. A few weeks ago we partered to the discoveries that had been made with it in the Orion nebula and Saturn's ring system. Since then its powers have been tried upon many other celestial phemomena with the most gratifying, not to say astonishing, results. It is plain that not only is this the most powerful telescope in the world, but that, planted on a mountain top in the superbly clear air of the California coast, it is far and away the most wonderful instrument of vision that has ever been applied to the assistance of the human eye. Prof. HOLDEN'S recent descriptions of its performance appear to fully warrant the expectation that we are on the eve of some most important discoveries to be announced from Mount Hamilton. Already the great lens has revealed undreamed of things. So surprising have been its revelations, that the director exclaims in these words:

"Our final conclusion is that we have to use the large talescope in a new way. There is absolutely nothing to be taken for granted, and there is no object in the whole beavens which we must not observe as if viewed for the

Again, in speaking of the powers of the great telescope, which he is just learning to use, Prof. HOLDEN says:

"I am, as you know, familiar with the use of large iniscopes, having observed for many years with the great refractor at Washington, but I confess I was not prepared for the truly magnificent action of this the greatest of all telescopes, under the best conditions. I have had such views of the bright planets, Mars and Fupitar, of nebnie, the Milky Way, and some of the stars as ne other astronomer ever before had."

But let us take an example of these wonderful revelations. Every owner of an amateur's telescope knows the celebrated Ring Nebula in the constellation of Lyra. It is an exceedingly beautiful phenomenon hanging there against the black background of the sky like a most delicate, yet perfectly formed ring, or wreath of smoke. It is only when we reflect on its real size that the mind passes from admiration to awe at the sight of this ring. If our solar system were placed in its centre, the gigantic sweep of that luminous ellipse surrounding us would belt the heavens as with a new and grander galaxy. The form of this object, and the fact that it is nebulous in character, have naturally led to many speculations based upon its resemblance to the nebular rings, out of which, according to LA PLACE'S hypothesis, the planets of our system were med. Here was an actual phenomenon in the heavens which showed at least that

there could be such things as nebular rings. The best telescopes have shown a few faint nothing that could be regarded as evidence of any probable connection between the stars and the ring. But at one glance the Lack telescope has revealed a marvellous structure. Here is Prof. Holden's account

"This bright nebula has been looked at by every amatour and professional astronomer, by every large and small telescope in the world. Sir Jons Hauschen describes it as a ring and figures a small star following it.

Lord Rosz, with his six-foot reflector, gave five small

stars outside of it and none inside. Mr. Lassett, with his four-foot reflector, figures it with thirteen faint stars in an oval outside, and one inside the ring. So I saw it with ithe Washington refractor of twenty-six inches aperture in 1875. Our first look at this nebula with the hirty-six-inch telescope showed a great variety of new detail, and a careful examination has disclosed to us not mly the single star inside, but likewise cleven others in. gife the inner eval or projected on the bright nebulos-my between the outer and the inner evals. Not only this, but it is obvious that the plan on which this nebula is built is that of a peries of ellipses or ovals. There is first the ring of faint stars cutside the nebula; then the ner bounding ovals of the nebulosity; next a ring of faint stars around the edges of the int ring, and flually a number of stars critically situated of the various parts of the nebulosity and outer oval. Th various parts of the nebulosity and outer oval. The

ons as seen here." One cannot read this description without secognizing the strong probability that there is an intimate connection between the us ovals and the rings of stars. Here, then, it seems, we behold a corner of the universe where the great work of creation is now actually in progress. Here in this cosmic workshop of Lyra are scattered raw materials and finished solar bodies: rows of suns ablaze with pristine light, and masses of unformed vapor, in whose bosom the carbon atoms may be floating which, in the ripeness of time, shall assume forms of beauty and life. There are other spots in the heavens where stars and nebulous mattor are mingled in a way that suggests a close relationship, but none so remarkable as this discovered by Prof. HOLDEN. Even the ourlous group called the Pleiades, where, as recent photographic discoveries have shown, nebular masses and streams are mingled in the strangest fashion with the stars, there is nothing so remarkable as the concentric rings described by the director of the Lick Observatory. In the constellation of Aquarius there is a small nebula—small. that is, as seen from the earth, though snormously large in freality, which presents the suggestive phenomenon of a globular mass, apparently surrounded by a flattish ring, recalling the appearance of Saturn. But even this must be regarded as a less interesting object than the Ring Nebula of Lyra now appears to be, with its marvellous

What Prof. HOLDEN says of his views of the planets also gives us reason to expect | its inseparable accompaniment, and offer most interesting discoveries within our own system. He remarks that "a transit of the adow of one of Jupiter's satellites recently observed has given us quite new ideas on the subject of the refraction and density of the atmosphere of this planet." Jupiter has been assiduously observed by many astronomers within the past ten years because of certain strange appearances on its disk, such as the celebrated "red spot;" and any Brother SHEPARD, warning him that he is Brother Shepard, warning him that he is makes his mistake is in assuming that our makes that may come from Mount Hamilton in danger of being accused of hypocrisy.

As to poker playing, probably there are rupon for the overwhelming majorities in

The same of the sa

wreaths of suns and sun stuff.

least we may reasonably expect to have considerable light thrown upon the question whether Jupiter, a world whose surface is a nundred and twenty times as extensive as that of the earth, is just emerging from a semi-solar into a planetary condition.

The LICE tolescope has been mounted on its pier only a few months, but already it may fairly be said to have opened up a new vista of creation. It is gratifying to know that this marvellous instrument of research is in the hands of a man who so promptly gives evidence that he will use it, not as many great telescopes have been used, for mere technical, humdrum observations, but for the exploration of the universe in which our little globe is but a particle.

### The Trap Set for Parnell.

As the number of amendments offered to the PARNELL Commission bill is not far from a hundred, and as only three of them were disposed of on Monday evening, the discussion of this justly suspected measure is certain to be searching. It has already been disclosed that none of the proposed Commissioners is a Gladstonian, while one of them, Justice DAY, is a rampant and implacable enemy of Irish Catholics. The Unionists insist on retaining him, however and they also refuse to render more specific the vague and elastic description of the powers assigned to the Commission, or, in other words, to limit their inquiries to definite accusations of complicity in particular deeds of violence. Evidently their intention is to deprive Mr. PARNELL of the safe guards provided for defendants in an ordinary court, and at the same time to bestow on his assailants facilities and opportunities for which they would look in vain elsewhere. It is unreasonable enough that the proposed Commission, instead of confining it-

self to explicit charges personally made in the Times against certain members of Parliament, should be authorized to range at will over the whole history of the Nationalist party in Ireland, England, and the United States, in the hope of unearthing some thing which, to the eye of prejudice, might seem to prove that Mr. PARNELL or his colleagues have at least condoned offences committed by unscrupulous and violent partisans. But there is an even more egregious feature of the scheme. What Mr. PARNELL would lose by an unfavorable judgment on the part of the Commissioners is unhappily too patent. He would lose, it is to be feared, the hard-won and invaluable sympathy and political support of a part at least of the Gladstonians. What, on the other hand, has he to gain by a converse result? The Commission has no power to inflict any punishment upon the Times in case the ac cusations brought forward by that fournal are declared unfounded. It can only submit a report to that effect, and it will remain for the House of Commons to decide whether the publisher and editor of the libelious newspaper shall be imprisoned for breach of privilege. But the Unionist majority does not pledge itself to any such course of action. Probably the utmost that the Ministerial leaders would promise is that the report of the Commission should be referred to a Parliamentary committee, who, under the pretext of determining how to deal with the report, might go over the whole field of investigation anew, and decide in the end according to their party affiliations. From this point of view how foolish as well as unfair t seems to refuse the appointment of a Parliamentary committee in the first instance

Scotch members. We should not be surprised if, after the thorough scrutiny to which the purpose and the consequences of the Commission bill will now be subjected, Mr. PARNELL should be advised by eminent Gladstonians to refuse to recognize the proposed anomalous tribunal. If he cannot obtain what, under like circumstances, has seldom been denied to a calumniated member of the House of Commons-an examination of the facts by a Parliamentary committee—it might be a decidedly more prompt, straightforward, and effective method of securing justice to fall back on an action at law. There he would at least enjoy the privilege of formulating his own charges and of pinning his slanderers to a direct defence. It may be true that an unbiassed jury could not be easily procured in London. We are assured, however, that the action might be brought in Scotland, where, it is well known, the verdict of a jury need not be unanimous, but is determined by the voice of the majority. But might it not be better, after all, to sue in Ireland, in Cork for instance, where on Monday Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN obtained a verdict for \$500 against a newspaper?

particularly as Mr. PARNELL suggested that

it should be wholly made up of English and

# Women and Gambling.

Brother SHEPARD of the Mail and Express. who surprises us by his familiarity with racing matters, declares that there is now a "gambling craze" among women attending horse races. "A few years ago," he says, "It was a rare thing to hear of a woman betting money on the result of a race," but "now the matter has gone so far that one racing association has provided a special place where women may wager money without restriction; and the other racing associations have provided special messengers who wait upon the women, take their money, make whatever wagers are required, and

charge a small commission for their labors." Last Sunday a Baptist minister of Washington preached a sensational sermon on 'Male and Female Gamblers," in which he repeated Brother SHEPARD'S statement as to he gambling craze among women. "Poker playing," he asserted, "is a common thing among ladies of fashion," and "many society ladies are gamblers in the fullest sanse of the word." According to this preacher, "they play desperately, and some have at

times lost as much as \$100 at a sitting." Now, are these stories true? We do not doubt that women bet on horse races, for they are naturally strong partisans, and betting has a great fascination for them. If such gambling was fashionable they would undoubtedly be fierce gamblers, for at church fairs they are eager patrons of the lotteries and grab bags, and a horse race stimulates far more the passion for betting.

But if betting is wicked for women it is wicked for men also, and yet Brother SHEP-ARD gives up a large part of the space of his plous Mail and Express to thrilling descriptions of races and the announcement of turf events. In fact, he assumes to be an authority on the subject, and makes it a leading feature of his paper. Now, if Brother SHEPARD thus encourages horse racing, does he not also encourage betting, temptation which is even more alluring for his women than his men readers, and because it is presented in an ostentatiously plous journal? If women go to horse race they are apt to bet, or at least to want to bet, so that the spirit of the gambler is

aroused in them. We therefore commend this view of th subject to the prayerful consideration of

most fascinating game at cards; but ladies are usually poor poker players. The feminine temperament is not suited to that superlative game, so exacting are its requirenents, morn and intellectual. If Washington ladies play poker habitually for high stakes we are not surprised that they frequently ices \$100 at a sitting; but we do not believe the Baptist minister's story. Such stakes and such losses would break them up entirely, and society would be in turmoil. Perhaps it might be different if they all and always could win \$100; but that, of course, would be impossible. It may be that they sometimes, a few of them, take a hand at poker; but we wager that they are very prudent about buying chips, especially if they play among themselves.

When Gen. SCHENCK introduced poker into English aristocratic society it was at the request of Lady Waldedrave that he wrote out his famous rules of the great American game; but even in England we do not often hear of high play among women at poker, though English ladles have always been accustomed to play for stakes at whist. When whist is played there, whether men or women are at the table, the game is regarded s insipid if there is not money at the corners. But herole poker is too exciting for the feminine temperament generally, and too severe in its exactions, though the Duchess of MANCHESTER has the reputation

of being skilful at the game. Very probably—as an inevitable consequence, indeed—the growth of the passion for betting in this country during the last generation has had its effect on women; but It is not a feminine vice against which it is necessary to preach violently, unless a minister is hard up for a sensational sermon. Besides, as we have said, if gambling is wicked for women, it is wicked for men also; and if it is reprehensible at the horse race or the card table, it is not less reprehensible at a church fair.

The true ground on which to attack the disposition to gamble is that it leads to inevitable loss, the chances being against the individual who bets. It is a frightfully expensive amusement for those who indulge in it habitually. And yet, in one way or another, at some time or another, everybody, man or woman, gratifies the universal human propensity for betting on chances.

### An Editorial Sneak.

The entire collapse of the Evening Post's sen sational charges respecting the cost of the new aqueduct was recorded in that newspape yesterday. We wish we could say that the retraction was made by Mr. Godkin in a manly or even a decently honest fashion That is not the case. Humiliating as is the obligation now forced upon the editor of the Evening Post by the facts which we gav him on Monday, and which Chief Engineer CHUBCH gave him yesterday, he might, nevertheless, meet Elike a man. But with characteristic cowardice he endeavors to throw upon a person of small consequen the whole responsibility for his own amazing blunder, and for his swaggering and blackguard reassertions of that error in facof the conclusive evidence first presented more than a week agoby THE SUN.

Yesterday the Chief Engineer of the aque duct addressed to the Evening Post a letter which that journal was compelled to print and to which it makes this editorial reference "We rablish in another column a statement from th

Chief Engineer of the aqueents. Hr. CHURCH, in response to the report made by Mr. Bay to the Fassarr investigating committee. Mr. CHURCH controverts Mr. Bay squarely upon several very important points, accuses him of making his report on issufficient evidence, and seems to dispose satisfactorily of Mr. Bust's assertion that the payments made for extual work on the aqueent greatly axceed the engineers estimates. He raises duct greatly exceed the engineer's estimates. He raise a direct question of veracity on some points, and claim of the information which he give him. We are ver, glad to give space to Mr. Chumis's presentment, as we should have been at any time after we first published Mr. Basr's figures. Those were firmlabed to us by the counsel of the investigating committee, with the assur-ance that they were based upon the official records and were accurate. We are now assured by the counsel tha if we were misled by Mr. Burr the committee were also, for they placed entire confidence in his report. If he has anything further to say in delence of it we shall be stad to publish it, as our only deshe in this matter is

You are not" very glad to give space to Mr. CHUBCH's presentment," LARRY, for it convicts you before your own readers of ignorance, consecutive mendasity, and malice Nor is it nor has it been your "only desire in this matter to get at the truth in it, doing equal justice to all concerned." Your only desire is and has been to speak out of the responsibility for the charges you originally made, not on the authority of "Mr. Best's figures," but in your own name, and with the pompous declaration that you, personally, had "taken pains to examine both the official record and the full testimony as taken during the investigation" and had "reached the conclusion" that the taxpayers had been defrauded of nine or ten million dollars on work that should have cost only nine or ten million dollars altogether.

Moreover, six days after your first great blunder was pointed out to you by THE SUN. and after you had enjoyed a whole week's opportunity to verify our statements by the official record, accessible equally to you and to us, you deliberately reaffirmed the truth of what you now are forced to admit was a lie. You then said:

"We have not noticed the attempt of Tue fun to cor rect the statement we made on July 19 of the difference between the original estimates and the actual outlay o the new aqueduct, because The Sur's story was on in face abourd. Our information was drawn from the re face abourd. Our information was drawn from the re-ports of the accountant employed by the invastigating committee, and of course if he had made the prodigious blunder ascribed to him by The SUR. \* \* \* Rec Brath it, as Mr. Berr, the accountant, showed in the letter which we printed last evening, that there has been no wittake at all; that if any estimates for 'amother and altogether different aqueduct' really exist, they did not enter into the calculations by which we showed that the aqueduct, as the Commissioners have been con-structing it, will cast from one-third to one-half more than the amble was led to exceed by e public was led to expect by its projectors and

And now you try to crawl off, leaving the whole blame for your performance on the shoulders of a poor devil of an accountant incompetent if honest, whom you did not even mention when you announced the dis covery of the great "ten-million-dollar aque duct steal" as the result of your own inves tigations in the interest of the taxpayers. That, Larry, is why we have no sympathy

whatever for you in your present humilia-tion before the public. That is why ridkule s not the worst load you have to bear as the outcome of this matter. That is why everybody will say your conduct is the conduct of a sneak-an editorial sneak.

### Roger Forgets. Let us be easy with the Hon. ROGER

QUARLES MILLS. He is not acquainted with small pluraliities. He is familiar with big majorities.

He judges things by Texas. In Texas, which is not yet an industrial community, the Democratic party is so supereminently strong that the Hon. Rogan QUABLES MILLS can play such fantastic tricks of non-statesmanship and political sconomy as he plays and still be safe. Where the Hon. ROGER QUARTES MILLS

some ladics who indulge in it, for it is a | which he is accustomed in Texas. In New | gout, or lumbago, or stiff joints, or the me-York, in New Jersey, and in Connecticut neither the Democrats nor the Republicans look for majorities. A small plurality is

good enough for them. Finally, observe the difference: In 1884 in the happy land of Texas, Mr. CLEVELAND had a majority of 125,818. In the same year Mr. CLEVELAND in New York had a plurality over Mr. BLAINE of 1.047. In that year Mr. CLEVELAND beat Mr. BLAINE in Connecti

cut by 1,276, and in New Jersey by 4,358. Mr. MILLS, blithesome from the mighty Democratic majorities of the Lone Star State, forgets the scanty squeeze by which the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut escaped defeat in 1884. But he ought not to be surprised if the Democrats of those States remember that they have not the glorious margin to draw upon which is his; nor should he complain if they agree that the bill which Texas supplies is bad pill for them.

An indignant correspondent sends us an extract from an esteemed contemporary which reports that "Representative Hood of West Virginia, a Democratic supporter of the MILLS bill, who had the courtesy to make a pair with Mr. RANDALL on that measure, has been duly punished by being defeated through Adminis-

tration influence for renomination."

That is probably not true. Mr. Hood has most probably falled of renomination, not by act of the Administration, for pairing with Mr RANDALL, but on recount of the dissatisfaction of his constituents at his not joining the great Democratic protectionist in opposing the MILLS bill altogether.

Can it be true, as some of our neighbors affirm, that the Hon, W. R. Grace has become the editor of the Times? And that the Hon. W. M. Ivrns is his assistant? And that they have taken the contract to annihilate David BEN-NETT HILL? No. no! We don't believe it. It cannot be. Besides, Gronge Jones and CHARLES R. MILLER are equal to the job, unalded.

The report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the Trusts idoes not pan out very well. They conclude that these big things are entirely legal. The trustees, they say, do'nothing except receive and pay over the dividends upon the stock with which they have been intrusted; and as for attempting to regulate the price of commodities, they don't do it.

What, then, becomes of the proposal of the Attorney-General of New York to bring a suit against the Sugar Trust and get it smashed by the courts? If the sugar men have done nothing contrary to law, how can the Attorney-General proceed against them with any hope o success, or what justification is there for the

This conclusion may be satisfactory to the Trusts, but it certainly cannot be satisfactory to those who have been expecting to see then crushed and dissolved.

Nor did THE BUN'S enthusiastic statement

That is curious news. On the morning of Yov. 5, 1884, The SUN announced the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, and gave, in incomparably full and accurate shape, the returns showing that New York had gone Democratic. THE Bun is a newspaper.

That enterprising and accomplished fournal of Baltimore, the American, undertakes to lay down the limitations of feminine beauty in the following formula:

"Height, 5 feet 416 inches; bust, 36 inches; waist, 22 inches; back, from nape of the neck to waist, 15 inches; front, 13½ inches; bloops, 11½ inches, tapering down to 6½ inches; weight, not over 130 pounds."

What an imperfect description! Whatshould he the distribution of the height? Where should the hip joint be between the shoulders and the heels? How about the length of the hand and the form of the foot? How about the fingers and toes? Ought the toes to lie flat on the ground, or should they be puckered up and crumpled together in a distorted effort after lilliputian littleness? How also about the big toe joint? And the form of the nails and the width of the skull above the ears? All this, too, in Baltimore, where the most beautiful girls in the world are as numerous as oysters in an oyster bed!

Mr. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE is booked to leave England to-day, bound for his native land, which, under favoring circumstances. he will reach on Wednesday of next week. His tour in Europe has lasted over a year in time. and has extended from southern Italy to the Scotch Highlands. He seems to have enjoyed very good health during his travels, and to have found things pleasant in every country that he visited. He must have enlarged his knowledge of the world and of mankind, and his mind must have been enriched by his studies and observations. He has had a sin gular political experience in the fact that during his absence from the United States he was under heavy pressure from the leaders of his party to accept the nomination for President, and that he resolutely refused to stand as a candidate. Mr. BLAINE will find the greatest ovation of his lifetime awaiting him when he lands at our port.

The Minneapolis Tribune sheds light on a great historical problem:

"THE SUN did not support CERVELAND in 1884. Did it refuse him its influence because he did not represent Democracy ! If so, in what respect has Mr. CLEVELAN In 1884 Mr. CLEVELAND got the nomination

of the Democracy in an unsatisfactory way. The unit rule was employed to force it through. The votes of New York delegates, who opposed him, were counted in his favor. In 1888 there was no talk of the unit rule. The Convention was unanimous. That was a great change, wasn't it?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Mail and Express, thinks that the Republicans "have some hope of Florida." None at all, not a speck. The Hon, WILLIAM EATON CHANDLES will be lucky if he carries New Hampshire.

"When I hear London's increasing noise," said Mr. James Russell Lowell at the authors' dinner last week. "I feel as if I were listening to the loom of time."

This was cloverly put, but is, we believe, an anconscious reminiscence of the remark made by the Hon. GROBGE H. BOKER on his return from Constantinople to the Quaker City. When I hear the increasing silence of Philadelphia," said Mr. Bokks, "I seem to be listening in the tomb of time."

One of the most singular optical deluplease inform me if the Boston Herals is a Demo sions on record is that of the man who, after paperf aking a course in the liquid explosives of the Bowery last Monday night, went into a cigar store and asserted with alcoholic vehemence that the wooden female figure in front of the shop was his wife. He was fined yesterday but it seems as if he would have been suffi-ciently punished if he had been taken home to his wife and the story of his deceived eyes told bor. She would have resented his mistake with a vigor that would have given her dazed partner much more than ten dollars' worth o nhappiness.

It is a festive report that Congressman WHITING gives of his visit to Mr. THURMAN. The gallant Old Roman, when seen by Mr. WHITING, was in prime fighting trim, and all ready for the campaign in which he feels as sured of victory. The robustness of his health, the heartiness of his manner, the geniality of his spirit, and the democratic simplicity of his ways of life in Columbus are described in vivid language by Mr. WHITING. Ha looked and acted and talked like the true man and the American statesman that he is. Withal, his humor-abounded. He said he was not troubled with

grims, or anything else. When Mr. WHITING moke of taking him on a trip in a yacht across Lake Erie to Michigan where he is to speak in behalf of the Democracy, he said he was a regular old sea dog, and liked nothing better than to be tossed about in a well-regulated lake

able to do the hard work of the campaign. It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. WHITING'S sketch of the Old Roman agrees with all the other sketches made by his numerous visitors, He will take the field in August, as soon as arrangements are completed that will enable him to make the best use of his time.

storm. He also gave notice that he felt quite

The defeats of Captain Anson's band of circumnavigators of the diamond have not yet permanently knocked the breath from Chicago's body. Still hath she spirit left. Some of her young women have taken to stugging one another with brass knuckles. Chicago is original if not always select.

Complaints against unlawful immigration are made simultaneously in New York and California. It is the fraudulent importation of Italian bondsmen or contract laborers and Bavarian ex-convicts that has been brought to the knowledge of New Yorkers by Congress man Foun's committee, and it is the surreptitious introduction of Chinese coolies that i disturbing California. There are laws of recent enactment that were designed to operate in both cases. The enforcement of the Chinese Restriction act upon the Pacific coast and of the Foreign Contract Labor act upon the Atlantic coast is all that is needed to prevent the fraudulent immigration complained of.

The blekerings among the leaders of the Knights of Labor in this city have gone so far as to require the interference of the police. The members of this order are accustomed to address each other as "brothers," and the Scriptures say that "brothren should dwel together in unity." But alas, it is not brotherhood and unity that prevail at the headquarters in Stevens Institute. The quarrel of the factions has lasted for years, but within the past few months it has grown far more bitter than it had been at any previous time. The General Executive Board, headed by Mas ter Workman Powderly, has tried to effect a settlement, but has failed. If peace is not brought about very speedily, there are dangers ahead. Three years ago, according to the official report, there were over 100,000 Knights of Labor in this city. How many there are at the present time will soon be learned from the commission was large enough. All this has been done away with. Besides, the Stock Exchanges insist upon the presentation of detailed reports and other evidences of value.

Owing to the changes that have been effected in these respects, the foreigners are rapidly acquiring great confidence in our securities, and are absorbing great quantities of the better class of them. In Mr. Villard's opinion the desire to investin American securities is partly due to the feeling that, sooner or later, a European war is inevitable. He added, in reply to a question, that a Continental war would not precipitate the selling of any of the investment securities that are held abroad. There might be some speculative selling of stocks, but the securities that are being stowed away in strong boxes will, he is certain, be held as long as the interest is paid upon them.

Mr. Villard said he did not share the expectations of those who think that Berlin will eventually become a speculative centre for American stocks, as Acondon is now. He sadmitted that it would be natural for the German's to supplement their investments with speculations in the junior securities of such a development. statistics prepared for the General Assembly at Indianapolis. It is time that the main body of the order who seek its welfare should make their power felt in the dicipline of factious eaders and thus restore that peace which is the fundamental condition of prosperity.

Terror has been raised among the Italian abor contractors in this city by the exposures made before Mr. FORD's investigating committee. The evidence already taken has shown that they are openly and grossly violating the aws enacted against their abominable traffic. It is time for them to take warning if they desire to avoid the dangers that confront them. There is reason for believing that the evidence of the past few days will lead to prosecutions n the Federal courts, and this will be very serious business for the accused parties.

# Mrs. Cleveland and her Deflauce of Arts

From the Indianapolis Sentinel. Brave and beautiful Mrs. Cleveland is a

Brave and beautiful Mrs. Cleveland is a level-headed little woman, with ideas of her own and the courage to earry them out, regardless of the frowns or sneers of what is called "society" at Washington. She is democratic in her ways, doesn't believe in any aristocracy save that of merit, and has a profound contempt for distinctions which have any other basis.

Mrs. Cleveland has entertained a good many of her old schoolmates at the White House since she became its mistress. Among them was a young lady of engaging manners and fine accomplishments, who made a marked impression upon Washington society. A gifted musician, she sang and pinyed divinely, and was quite the rage for a time. It seen turned out, however, that she was dependent upon her own exertions for a livelihood, and that she actually supported herself by teaching music. "Society" stood aghast at this revelation, and was almost beside itself when the young lady actually accepted an engagement as musical instructor in one of the seminaries at Washington, under its very nose. "Society" proceeded to snub the young lady, and tried to

actually accepted an engagement as musical instructor in one of the seminaries at Washington, under its very nose. "Society" proceeded to saub the young lady, and tried to make Mrs. Cleveland understand that it was not good form to "receive" music teachers on an equal footing.

But Mrs. Cleveland somehow couldn't be made to understand it. If the expression may be pardoned, she "isn't built that way." She went right along inviting this horrid music teacher to the White House twas and entertainments, took her driving and to the theatre, and showed her as much consideration as if she had been a duchess or a Vanderbilt. Of course Mrs. Cleveland didn't "patronize" her or make an ostentatious display of her form. She shaply treated her as she did all her friends, emphasizing her attentions only should to make the rebuke to the codifish nristocracy, which has been trying to establish a European social code at Washington, pointed and direct enough to be understood.

"Society" at Washington is an olla podrida, composed to a very large extent of display and ostentation, contractors, lobbers, lobbyists, and such like, At last accounts this precious crowd of snobs and parvenus was trying to devise some means of punishing Mrs. Cleveland for introducing "common people" into its charmed circle. It will be interesting to observe what sort of revenge it takes on "the first lady of the land" for her presumption.

Mrs. Cleveland will hold her own, depend upon

charmed circle. It will be interesting to observe what sort of revenge it takes on "the
first lady of the land" for her presumption.
Mrs. Cleveland will hold her own, depend upon
it. As a contemporary remarks: "Simplicity
and naturalness are the foundation of her
school of manners, and it is through these she
has endeared herself to the American people.
She knows no difference in her friends, whether
they be clad in silk attire or russet, and the
one is just as welcome as the other." Mrs.
Cleveland stands on the American platform,
and she need have no fear of the frowns and
sneers of the flunkies and toadles who infest
the national capital, and call themselves "soclety" and other people "persons."

Down with snobbery!

# Two Mills Bill Questions.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: If the Mills bill should become a law, what would be the duty on imported wool. raw material 'Why isn't the surplus in the United States Treasury applied on the national debt't R. M., Prauville, N. Y., July 30.

1. There would be no duty on imported wool. raw material. It would come in free. 2. Money to pay the national debt, when it matures, is sot aside in the sinking fund, as required by law. The surplus is over and above the sluking fund. The trouble is not so much in the size of the surplus already accumulated. although there is evil and danger in that, as in the rapid and certain growth of the surplus, s long as so much more money is collected by taxation than is needed for the Government' expenses. Even if it were on other accounts a wise policy to pay the national debt before it is due, and to devote to that purpose ever dollar of surplus revenue, the same condition would still confront us in a greatly exaggerated form. It would be postponement, but not relief.

#### About an Important Newspaper. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you

The Herald is one of the great journals of the country. No other paper is ahead of it in the vital faculty of news. No other paper is ahead in the power of intellectual comment and dis cussion. In principle, it is Democratic and Republican, like the Constitution of the United States. But it is independent, not partisan, supporting and advocating the men and meas ares of one or another party as they commend themselves to its patriotic judgment.

# Right You Are, Says Moses !

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

THE SUN is the best paper in New York,

The Century Magazine for August opens with nadmirable portrait of George Kennan. There is als an appreciative article of Anna Laurens Dawes, giving an account of Mr. Kennan's career and takers. His ar-ticles on Siberia are the great literary hit of the day, and one of the best of them appears in this number. The other articles are worthy of such company, especially Mrs. Van Rensselser's on Lincoln Cathedral and Prof. Holden's on Sidereal Astronomy. All the regular fea-tures of the Conterp are continued in this surplus (eaA TALK WITH HENRY VILLARD.

The Extent and Character of the Germa

commission was large enough. All this ha

FREE GLOVES AND CARRIAGES.

The Mayer Thinks that Aldermen Should go

The Mayor yesterday sent in fourteen

retoes to the Aldermen. Among them was one

levelled against the New York Club's noiseles

I return herewith, without my approval, a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Harris Brothers for the sum of \$90, and Farrell Brothers

for the gum of \$60, for expenses attendant upon the funeral of the late William Dorsheimer. I am reluctant

to object to any expenses to be paid out of the contin gent fund of the Common Council, and particularly

when these expenses have been incurred in doing hop-

to a citizen of such eminent position and high characte

as the late Gov. Dorsheimer. But I find no justification whatever in the law for incurring such expenditure. Gov. Dorsheimer was a private citizen, not connected with the city Ooverment, and therefore occupying no different position from that of any other eminent citizen whose death may occur in our midsa at any time. It is proper for the Common Council to pass resolute at the proper for the Common Council to pass resolute at the proper for the Common Council to pass the proper for the Common Council to pass the proper for the Common Council to pass the council of the the council of

The Hudson River Bridge.

Mr. Jordan L. Mott was asked vesterday

"The Board of Army Engineers here, to whom it was

referred for consideration, reported to the Secretary

commendation that the bridge should be raised fi

feet higher than had been contemplated in the plans of our engineer. That was all right and not unexpected.

our engineer. That was all right and not unexpected. I've no dorbt if our plans had put the beight at 135 feet they would have recommended that it should be 140 feet. The scheme has been considered by the committees of both Senate and House, and we have every reason to expect favorable reports from both. I went to Washington when it was before the House committee, but not when the Senate committee considered to Friday last, as I was then at Shelter Island. If it goes through, as we have no reason to doubt its doing, the details will, of course, be referred to the army engineers here for their study and approval before final authorization of the work is given.

The Finance Committee's voluminous re-

on the tax budget was ordered printed by the Alde

men yesterday. The rate this year will be \$2.22 on the hundred dollars. Last year it was \$2.14. The rate for corporations. Ac. exempt from State taxes is 1.9487. The total valuation is \$1,553,442,431.88, and the total tax levy is \$34,223,880.12.

Warning Warner Miller.

An Irrequiarly Great, but Greatly Horal Lay. Warner Miller, the Herkimer chief,

was his pace with an angel grace,

"When faction's rife, from the Stalwart's knife

Lay on his bed at the midnight tide,

When he was ware of a Genius fair

Bright as noonday was his face.

His voice soft as wood pulp.

Now, what dost seek, Warner Miller

Now, what dost seek, my man? Is't the red gold ye'd hae or the siller

"I am the Genius of thy life,"

The visitant gently said:

"Are not your big mills grinding

In teen and woe to pine !

I made you an M. O., Warner,

And now a Governor you'd ba

But bide thy time. Warner Miller

You will strike against a snug.

But he has the people's love;

If you run against him for Gov.

Better wait three more years, Warner,

You can bet your pile against two beers

I tell you what's right, keep out of the fight;

And Warner Miller tossed on his sad bed.

And passed a night of pain and drearlhead

lietter wait three years more;

And so good luck and good night."

He has the Mugwumps' hate,

And sad will be your fate

He can't be beaten, Warner, Though you yourself should hump; So without doubt you had best get out;

Crawl off, evade, erump!

Than when Platt first scalped thee

And hopeless hope makes the heart to sag; But I warn you, Warner, if you run against Hill,

And a Senator I made:

Nor on the shelf be laid.

Advice it is a bitter pill,

What cause that thee I'm finding

I try to save thy head.

as the late Gov. Dorsheimer. But I find no jus

The message was laid over.

pavement, and the following:

Politicians and All Others Should Read The ignorance of political conditions which invariably Mr. Henry Villard, who has been abroad marks the free trader has been displayed new during the week. A few theorists connected with the heform Club have discovered a way of rebuking what they call about two months, principally for his health, returned to his office in the Mills building yesterday, and resumed the conduct of many the "fallacy" of protection to American industry. They have secured Mr. Mitton fayler, formerly of Ohio, and are going to run him on a tloket of their own. The dis-tries they have chosen for this musionary effort is the portant negotiations and interests that have been intrusted to him by both foreign and domestic capitalists. Upon the subject that Wall tries they have oncess for this missionary curve is the Rieventh Congressional, the strongest labor district in New York. It is a network of shops and factories, and three-fifths of its voters are workingmen—and Irish workingmen, too. The fact that Mr. Sayler comes from another State will not add to his penularity. He last street is most anxious to hear from him upon. namely, the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific imbroglio, he wasidisinclined to commit himself, on the ground that he had not had time to become familiar with the developments that an for the same office of Congressman at his home, cin cinnati, and was beaten by Benjamin Butterworth Two years previously Mr. Sayler had carried the district have taken place since he sailed for home. This refers especially to the suit that the Orey a majority of 670. gon Transcontinental Company, of which Mr. James Barker, who was mentioned as a probable Tam-Villard was elected President while he was away, has brought against the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to restrain that com-pany from extending its branch lines. About rassed during the earlier part of summer, has with

the reports of a contest for the control of the Northern Pacific Bailroad Company at the annual election that takes place on Sept. 20, Mr. Villard said that he saw no indications of a contest, and had no idea there would be one.

Mr. Villard was most communicative, and instructively so, concerning the demand for American railway securities in Germany. During the thirty years that he has represented German capital in this country he has probably done more than any one else to attract that capital to our securities; hence the value of his observations. While he was in Berlin the Deutsche Bank, whose representative he is in the United States. brought out under his auspices \$4.500,000 of Northern Pacific third mortgage bonds. The subscription books were onen barely an hour, and the demand was so great that subscribers received only 8 per cent. of the bonds they applied for. The price immediately advanced in the market 4 per cent. Mr. Villard says that the popularity of this loan was largely due to the familiarity of investors abroad with the Northern Pacific property, in consequence of the opportunity afforded some of the influential people to study the property when it was first completed. He referred to the criticisms that were passed at the time on the excursion he planned upon the completion of the road, and said that the ulterior purpose he then had in mind, namely, the enlightenment of foreign investors, was now being realized. In consequence of the information then imparted, he estimates, Germany holds to-day fully \$20,000,000 of Northern Pacific bonds. Mr. Villard has also placed in Berlin within a year \$6,500,000 of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's bonds.

The days for swindling foreign investors are over, according to Mr. Villard, for experience has led them to require a very security that is offered. People will now buy American securities only from the best bankers, whose names are to an extent a sort of guarantee of the obligation offered. Formerly unserupulous bankers would undertake to float any sort of a loan if the commission was large en Joseph Blumenthal, now member of Assembly from Northern Pacific Ballroad Company at the the Twenty-second district, is a candidate on the Tam annual election that takes place on Sept. 20, Mr. many side to succeed Bourke Cockran in Congress, Mr. Cockran not desiring, it is said, a renomination. Mr. Blumenthal is a native of Munich, Bavaria, is 54 years of age, and is the President of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He formerly resided in the Fifteenth as-sembly district on the west side of town. He ran for the Assembly there in 1868, but was defeated by that energetic statesman, Aleck Frear. In 1870 he supported T. A. Ledwith for Mayor, and in 1871 was a member of the Committee of Seventy. In 1872 and in 1873 he was elected to the Assembly from the Pifteenth district. His successor was the rotund and capacious Thomas Costigan, now exercising censorship over that exemplary official obrontole the City Record. Mr. Blumenthal's majority last year was 3,218.

The Mayor to be elected in November will have the appointment of the successors to the two remaining Republican police magistrates, Smith and Patterson. As the new Mayor will, undoubtedly, be a Democrat. the grand old Republican party will have, probably, after May I, to get along in New York without a Poisse Judge for the first time in twenty years.

POLITICAL NOTES.

One of the pleasantries of the local canvass is the rumor that Tammany Hall has been pleading with Ue Lancey Nicoll to accept its nomination for Mayor. Tam-many has half a dozen good candidates of her own for the office, and would not consider for a moment the pretentions of the young man who forsock his own par-ty to accept a Republican nomination last year, and was deservedly beaten in consequence.

There have been three triangular municipal contests in this city, wherein the competing candidates were nominated by Tammany Hall, the County Democracy. and the Republican party respectively, in 1881, in 1884 In 1881 the vote was: County Democracy, 43,454;

Tammany, 40,014; Republican, 57,275.
In 1884 the vote was: Republican, 44,380; Tammany,

53,961; County Democracy, 93,283.
In 1885 the vote (on County Clerk) was: County Democracy, 62,752; Republican, 68,426; Tammany, 68,561. In those three elections the average Republican vote was 56,828, the average Tammany vote 66,878, and the average County Democracy vote 67,498,

Some ingenious person has discovered that the United Labor party's inspectors of last year can, by reason of the technicality that they were appointed for "one year from Nov. 7, 1887," exercise the right to act again at the coming election, which falls on Nov. 6. Several politi-cians have been greatly and unnecessarily wrought up on account of it. The claim is an absurd one on its face. The Labor inspectors were appointed for one election, at which they acted, and for which they received payment. That election over, their duties ended. The circumstance that the election of 1898 takes place one day earlier in November than did the election of 1887, does not entitle them to another year's employ-ment. The 4th of March, 1877, fell on a Sunday. Being a dice non, there could be, legally, no inauguration in Washington. The fraudulently declared President, B. B. Hayes, was accordingly sworn in on Monday, the 5th, for the torm, under the Constitution, of four years. No one was heard to declare afterward that Gen. Garfield should not be inaugurated till March 5, 1881. On the contrary, he took the oath of office on Saturday, March 4 1881. Hayes, therefore, served one day less than the full Providential term, but 1.499 days more than the American people desired, intended, and declared. There will be no Labor inspectors in New York this year. Their candidate received last November 37,377 votes, and the law (which is an amendment of Chapter 410 of the session laws of 1882) provides distinctly and explicitly: "And if, at the next preceding municipal election, any political party or organization shall have cast for its candidate for any office as many as 50,000 roles or up-ward, and the said Board of Police shall determine that said political party or organization is entitled to the appointment of at least one of such inspectors in each election district to represent it, then it shall be the duty of said Board of Folice to appoint for each election district in said city and county one further and additional aspector of election of the political faith or opinion of

Of the present New York delegation of twenty four Assemblymen to Albany, one member, Hagan, in the Sixteenth district, is serving his sixth term; four, Finn from the First, Brennan from the Sixth, Robert Ray Hamilton from the Eleventh, and Shea from the Twenty-fourth, are serving their fourth term, and five, Hayes Blumenthal from the Twenty-second, are serving their third term. One-third of the New York delegationthat is, eight members—were new to the Legislature last year. A union of Democratic factions increases the probability of a member getting a reflection, where as a division affords larger chances for new men. This

The United Labor party is pretty generally regarded as defunct in the city of New York, but most of the dis triets have preserved during the year their organization, though no serious effort is now making to support the Labor candidates mominated on the Presidential ticket in Cincinnati. It is the present intention of the Labor leaders to nominate a full county ticket, from Mayor down, and as there are no Judges to be elected in No-vember, their task will be comparatively easy. Last year nearly all the offices to be filled were judicial, and as the Labor party was almost entirely destitute of lawyers, it was found difficult to secure nominees. Should the united Labor people combine with the former Progressives and put in nomination a candidate for Mayor, there is no doubt but that he would poll a vote of respectable dimensions, and might possibly secure a formidable following.

It is much more than probable that Mr. Thurman will ried to the more than probable that Mr. Thurman will ried to the request of the National Committee and come East to deliver at least one speech in the city of New York during the Presidential canvass. The programme of the Republicans is to keep Gen. Harrison within the boundaries of Indiana during the canvass, and to have such speeches as Mr. Blaine will make delivered in the three deabytin Singes of New York Committee. livered in the three doubtful States of New York, Con sectiont, and New Jersey.

Considerable activity has been displayed during the past week by the Huttgarians of West Houston street, who have held three meetings—one in support of the Democratic ticket, one in support of the Republican licket, and one to rebuke both tickets and favor independent political action. The attendance at each of these meetings was composed of the same persons, whose political impartiality is most fitly matched by their utter indifference to political candidates. The majority of the Hungarians who attended are not citiena, and, consequently, not voters, but they are keen and quick-witted, and learned the trick of politics befere they had lived long in this country. But meetings held as indiscriminately as these three everde the mat-ter somewhat.

# MILLER AND PARSONS.

That May be the Republican State Ticket. ROCHESTER, July 31.-Parties here are fearfully mixed up. The one or two Magwamp supporters of Cleveland who are against Hill, are more than offset by arge numbers of Republicans who think Hill has been a good Governor, and who especially like his veto of the High License bill.

It looks as if the Republicans will nominate Mayor Parsons of this dity for Lieutenaut-Governor with War-ner Miller. That will still further complicate matters. Parsons is only strong to Rochester. In the countrythrough the State-I think his nomination would add eavily to the Prohibitionist vote, both State and national that is the way that Providence intends to pull Brother Cleveland through this time.

### Rules of Cape Cod Journalism. From the Cape Cod Item.

 Correspondents will boil their news down. Do not give visits of people from one town on Cape Cod to another Cape town unless the parties have not seen each other for ten years or more: do not put in that Sarah Jones has gone to Boston for a day unless it's ser first trip, and then give her a five years' rest.

B. Of course, if any one has gone to Boston to step a week or more, it may be briefly mentioned. 4. Do not mention people as being ill unless there's about an even chance for them to die-an ordinary stomach ache is of no account to us-toothaches ditto:

or mind the teeth. Give us the news and make us happy. 4. Ne more real estate conveyances will be published. People don't like it. Cape Cod isn't Boston, where the

#### Conservative Old Mentucky! From the Courier-Journal

The bustle will not be overturned in Ken-A safe stand-by for the family during the season of cholers morbus summer complaints, cramps, distributes, and all bowel complaints is Dr. Jayno's Carminative Balasan-streedy of admitted edicacy, and, if occasion should arise, sure to prove useful—den. and put on the market a new variety, and has more orders than she can supply.